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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-90-030
Tuesday
13 February 1990**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-030

CONTENTS

13 February 1990

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela Departs Johannesburg Airport 12 Feb [SAPA]	1
Preparations Begin for Soweto Rally 13 Feb	1
UDF Urges Discipline [SAPA]	1
Officials Arrive at Mandela Home [SAPA]	1
'More Than 120,000 People' Attend [SAPA]	1
Mandela Motorcade Departs for Rally [SAPA]	2
Mandela Arrives in Soweto [SAPA]	2
Nelson Mandela Addresses Soweto Rally 13 Feb [Umtata Radio]	2
Sisulu Introduces Mandela [SAPA]	5
SAPA Reports Speech	5
Mandela Concludes Address [SAPA]	6
Comparison of Mandela's 11 Feb Cape Town Address [SOWETAN 13 Feb]	6
Mandela To Visit Zambia, Tanzania 'This Month' [Umtata Radio]	7
Angola Talks on Cuban Withdrawal Postponed [Johannesburg Radio]	7
Minister Viljoen Details Negotiation Process Plan [BUSINESS DAY 12 Feb]	8
De Klerk Views 'Definite' Plan [Johannesburg Radio]	9
CP Head Challenges NP 'Mandate' [SAPA]	9
Treurnicht Charges ANC With Treason [SAPA]	9
Van der Merwe: 'All' 'Must Be Represented' [BBC TV]	9
Nzo Rejects Kaunda Call To Suspend Armed Struggle [Lusaka Radio]	10
ANC-PAC Rift Encounters 'New Tension' [SUNDAY TIMES 11 Feb]	10
Reaction to Mandela 11 Feb Cape Town Statement	11
Botha: 'Moderate, Balanced' [SAPA]	11
Viljoen Reacts to Statements [SAPA]	11
De Beer Disappointed [Johannesburg Radio]	12
Hendrickse 'Disappointed' by 'Tone' [Johannesburg International]	12
NP Information Official Comments [Johannesburg Radio]	13
Commentary Notes Case for 'Easing Sanctions' [Johannesburg International]	13
Further Reaction to Mandela Release Reported	13
THE CITIZEN Comments [12 Feb]	13
CP Head: Mandela Marxist [SAPA]	14
ANC Harare Statement [Nairobi KNA]	15
ANC Spokesman Reacts [SAPA]	15
ANC's Nzo Comments [Johannesburg International]	15
ANC Veteran Govan Mbeki in 'Poor Health' [Umtata Radio]	16
SADF Reveals Bureau To Infiltrate Groups [SAPA]	16
Mandela Message Urges 'Disciplined' Behavior [SAPA]	16
UDF Issues Appeal Against Violence 12 Feb [SAPA]	17
AWB Leader Predicts 'Increased Violence' [SAPA]	17
'Serious Violence' Erupts in Durban Townships [Umtata Radio]	17
Natal Death Toll Reaches 28 [SAPA]	18
'Interim' Unrest Report Issued [SAPA]	18
Police Confirm 27 Dead in Natal [SAPA]	18
Police Issue Unrest Report 13 Feb [SAPA]	19
13 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE STAR, etc.]	20

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Salutes Nelson Mandela's Release [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	22
UNITA Questions USSR's Intentions in Country [KUP]	22
UNITA Reports Military Situation 12 Feb [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	22

Malawi

Government Welcomes Nelson Mandela's Release [Blantyre Radio]	23
---	----

Mozambique

President Chissano Interviewed on Mandela Release [Maputo Radio]	23
--	----

Namibia

SWAPO Links Mandela Release, Walvis Bay Issue [Johannesburg THE STAR 13 Feb]	23
SWAPO's Nujoma Urges 'Honesty' in Government [SAPA]	23
Calls for 'Free, Fair' Leadership [Windhoek Radio]	24

Swaziland

Government Applauds Nelson Mandela's Release [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 12 Feb]	24
--	----

Zambia

Kaunda Receives Message From Zaire's Mobutu [Lusaka Radio]	24
--	----

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe Assesses Mandela's Release [SAPA]	25
Zambian Prime Minister Delivers 'Special Message' [Lusaka Radio]	25

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Liberia Accused of Harassing Government Mission [AFP]	26
---	----

Ivory Coast

Houphouet-Boigny Message to President de Klerk [Abidjan Radio]	26
--	----

Niger

Communique Issued on Student Disturbances [Niamey Radio]	26
University, Schools Closed [Niamey Radio]	27

Senegal

Diouf Expresses Joy, Pride on Mandela Release [PANA]	28
Ruling Party Comments on South Africa 7 Feb [Dakar Radio]	28

Togo

President Eyadema Pays Tribute to De Klerk [Lome Radio]	28
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Mandela Departs Johannesburg Airport 12 Feb

*MB1202165390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 12 SAPA—Nelson Mandela, his wife Winnie, and the Rev Frank Chikane left Lanseria Airport north-west of Johannesburg at 6.20pm on Monday [12 February].

They climbed into a maroon BMW and left, apparently, for Soweto although their exact destination was unknown.

Mr Mandela said the matter was in the hands of Mr Chikane and other NRC [National Reception Committee] members in his party.

"I am just a small boy," he said with a grin.

He indicated a press conference would probably be held later in the week.

He shook hands with several reporters and he and his wife raised their hands in an ANC [African National Congress] salute to the crowds, the herd of reporters and the equally large contingent of security personnel.

About 200 metres outside the fence surrounding the airport a crowd of black onlookers pressed their faces against the wire.

An Ancom Charter Company employee, Mrs Connie Bentley, raced back to her office as the BMW left the runway flourishing Mr Mandela's autograph.

Preparations Begin for Soweto Rally 13 Feb

UDF Urges Discipline

*MB1302101190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0953 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 13 SAPA—There will only be one welcoming rally for ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela on Tuesday [13 February], the National Reception Committee [NRC] said in a statement.

NRC Spokesman Murphy Morobe made the Statement after incorrect reports on Tuesday that three rallies had been planned for Tuesday.

He apologised for any inconveniences that may have resulted from the earlier announcement.

Mr. Morobe also made an appeal for discipline to be maintained during the rally.

He said: "We call on our people to do nothing that could undermine the spirit of the occasion. In particular we ask of our young people to behave in a most disciplined way so that the peace in our communities is not disturbed."

Officials Arrive at Mandela Home

*MB1302105190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1028 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 13, SAPA—Numerous anti-apartheid leaders and members of Nelson Mandela's reception committee arrived at midday on Tuesday [13 February] at the Honeydew home north of Johannesburg.

Mr. Mandela and the entourage are believed to be leaving from the house at 253 Honeydew Road for the massive Soweto rally later on Tuesday.

Among those who arrived were UDF's [United Democratic Front] Murphy Morobe, recently released ANC [African National Congress] prisoner Walter Sisulu, the SA Council of Churches Rev Frank Chikane, COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Cyril Ramaphosa, and National Reception Committee member Dali Mpofu.

They arrived in three separate vehicles.

A guard at the gate maintains he doesn't know whether Mr. Mandela is there or not.

The crowd of journalists outside the house has been swelled by numerous locals, mostly black, who have been chanting and cheering.

'More Than 120,000 People' Attend

*MB1302114690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1142 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 13 SAPA—The FNB [First National Bank] stadium, near Johannesburg, was packed to overflowing about 1:30 pm on Tuesday [13 February] afternoon as more than 120,000 people gathered at the complex to get a glimpse of ANC [African National Congress] patriarch Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Mr. Mandela is scheduled to address the huge crowd at about 2 pm.

More than 80,000 people have crammed into the stadium, while more than 30,000 ANC supporters are gathered outside the complex.

Marshalls have shut the gates and have ordered the throng outside to remain calm as loudspeakers are erected.

Cultural activities consisting of musical groups and poetry readings are continuing.

An organiser described the situation as "nightmarish".

"It has been a real nightmare. We have not had enough time to organise the rally on a proper basis. Also, we did not have enough time to ensure that the crowd was processed into the ground on a professional basis. We

have more than 1,000 marshalls, but the situation is still giving us major headaches," an organiser told SAPA.

Inside, the crowd is disciplined, merely singing and toyi-toying [protest dancing] in a loud manner, but also heeding orders from the podium.

Almost 10,000 vehicles of all sorts have occupied a huge space outside the complex.

Thousands of leaflets were dropped from the higher reaches of the stadium throughout the proceedings, many of them saying "Power To The People", "ANC Lives, ANC Leads". The atmosphere is carnival-like as COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] living wage choir paid tribute to the former jailed ANC leader.

Mandela Motorcade Departs for Rally

*MB1302115790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1156 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 13, SAPA—The 16-car retinue conveying ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr. Nelson Mandela to the Soccer City Stadium in Soweto where he is due to speak, left the Honeydew home where he overnighted at 1:35pm on Tuesday [13 February].

Mandela Arrives in Soweto

*MB1302121690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1212 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 13, SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] patriarch Mr. Nelson Mandela arrived about 2.05 PM on Tuesday [13 February] at the FNB [First National Bank] Soccer Stadium, near Soweto, to a tumultuous welcome from more than 120,000 singing, chanting and toyi-toying [protest-dancing] ANC supporters.

As the 71-year-old anti-apartheid leader entered the stadium, a deafening roar resounded as the crowd leapt to its feet and cheered the world's most famous political prisoner.

The sands swayed as the ANC supporters thrust clenched fists into the air, ululated and stamped their feet in unison.

Surrounded by a human chain of prominent anti-apartheid leaders, including Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa and the Rev. Frank Chikane, Mr. Mandela, immaculately dressed in a grey suit and white shirt, and accompanied by Mrs. Winnie Mandela in ANC colours, left his vehicle and began strolling along the perimeter of the field.

In a slow circuit around the inner perimeter of the stadium, Mr Mandela waved and walked, greeting the thousands, some of whom had travelled hundreds of

kilometres, assembled to hear his first speech in Johannesburg in the last 27 years.

As the group approached the stage at the northern end of the field, he was mobbed by the international and local media, given permission to be in the centre of the field.

As he mounted the platform the crowd erupted further in a deafening "Viva".

The press room began filling with hundreds of spectators for whom there was no room on the stands.

Mr Mandela slowly walked along the perimeter of the pitch and was mobbed by hundreds of local and international journalists. The crowd then went wild as he stepped on to the podium.

Mr Mandela then sat down and was flanked by his wife Winnie, Mr Walter Sisulu, and six other ANC [African National Congress] veterans who were released from prison in October last year.

MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] spokesman Mr Murphy Morobe welcomed Mr Mandela before COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] living wages choir sang the national anthem Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika [God Bless Africa].

Nelson Mandela Addresses Soweto Rally 13 Feb

*MB1302142290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1310 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Address by African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela at Soccer City, Soweto rally—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Words indistinct] unable to do so [words indistinct] that it is not worthwhile to (?compete with) [words indistinct]. I appeal to you, therefore, as my comrade Walter [Sisulu] has done, for discipline. It is discipline and loyalty to our principles that will liberate us, and I have not the slightest doubt that you are capable of behaving like people who are ready to make your contribution to the solution of the problems that are facing us, and also to address the greater question of the new society we want to establish.

Comrades, friends, and people of Soweto at large: I greet you in the name of the heroic struggle of our people to establish justice and freedom for all in our country. I salute our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, for his leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] that has put our organization and the hopes of the people it represents on the political center stage in South Africa.

I salute our rank-and-file members and combatants of the ANC who have sacrificed all for the love of their country and their people.

I salute the South African Communist Party for its consistent and determined contribution to the struggle

for a democratic government in South Africa. Our alliance is built on the unshakable foundation of our united struggle for a nonracial democracy.

I salute the United Democratic Front [UDF], the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], the National Education Crisis Committee, and many other formations of the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement]. The work of the [word indistinct] has ensured that none of the reformist strategies of the government have succeeded.

I salute the working class of our country. Our movement would not be where it is without your organized strength. You are an indispensable force in the struggle to end exploitation and oppression in South Africa.

We salute the victory of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] with whom we have shared plenty of battles against colonialism and apartheid. You have established your right to self-determination, and your victory is our victory. I pay tribute to the many religious leaders who carried the struggle for justice forward and held our banner high during the most brutal periods of repression against our people.

I salute the courage and heroism of the youth of South Africa organized under the South African Youth Congress. At this point I wish to pay tribute to Comrade Hector Pieterse, who together with hundreds of young activists were mowed down by apartheid bullets in 1976. [applause]

We gained inspiration by courage and conviction during our lonely years on the island. Today, my return to Soweto fills my heart with joy. At the same time, I also return with a deep sadness, with a deep sense of sadness. Sadness to learn that you are still suffering under an inhuman system. The housing shortage, the school crisis, unemployment, and the crime rate still remains.

I am even more proud to be a member of this community because of the pioneering role it has played in the struggle for the democratization of local government. You have built democratic structures of local government in Soweto such as street committees and civic organizations that give practical import to our desire to let the people [word indistinct].

I fully support the call made by our people for democratic systems of local government that will have a (?single) [word indistinct]. In this regard, I believe that the campaign for open cities must receive our active support. As proud as I am to be part of the Soweto community, I have been greatly disturbed by the statistics of crime that I have read in the newspapers.

Although I understand the deprivations our people suffer, I must make it clear that the level of crime in (?our country) is unhealthy and must be eliminated as a

matter of urgency. It is through the creation of democratic and accountable structures that we can achieve this. I salute the anticrime campaign conducted by our organizations.

The crisis in education that exists in South Africa demands special attention. The education crisis in black schools is a political crisis. It arises out of the fact that our people have no vote and therefore cannot make the government of the day responsible for their [words indistinct]. Apartheid education is inferior and a crime against humanity.

Education is an area that needs attention, that needs the attention of all our people: students, parents, teachers, workers, and all other organized sectors of our community.

Let us build disciplined structures, SRC's [students representative councils], a united national teachers organization, parent structures and parent-teacher-student associations, and the National Education Crisis Committee.

It has been the policy of the ANC that those schools and the entire education system is a (?sign) of problems. The actual process of learning must take place in the school. I want to add my voice, therefore, to the call made at the beginning of the year that all students must return to school and learn.

We must continue our struggle for people's education within the school system and utilize its resources to achieve our goals. I call on the government to build more schools, to train and employ more teachers, and to abandon its policy of forcing our children out of the school system by use of various measures such as the age restriction and their refusal to admit those who fail their classes.

We have consistently called for a unitary, nonracial education system that develops the potential of all our youth. As I said when I spoke on the [word indistinct] at the Rivonia trial 27 years ago, and as I said on the day of my release in Cape Town, the ANC will pursue the armed struggle against the government as long as the violence of apartheid continues. [applause]

Our armed combatants act under the political leadership of the ANC [word indistinct] of our people's army [words indistinct] not only in the military affairs but as [words indistinct] of our movement. We are therefore disturbed that there are certain elements among those who claim to support the liberation struggle who use violence against our people. The hijackings and setting alight of vehicles and the harassment of innocent people are criminal acts that have no place in our struggle. We condemn such. [applause]

Our major weapon of struggle against apartheid oppression and exploitation is our people organized into mass formations of the democratic movement. This is achieved by politically organizing our people, not

through the use of violence against our people. I call in the strongest possible way for us to act with the dignity and discipline that our just struggle for freedom deserves.

Our victory must be celebrated in peace and joy. In particular, I call on our people in Natal to unite against the perpetrators of violence. I call on the leadership of the UDF, COSATU, and Inkatha to take decisive steps to revive the peace initiative and to (?end the scourge) on our proud history. Let us act with political foresight and develop bold steps to end the mindless violence.

Joint initiatives at local, regional, and national levels between the parties concerned must call for restraint. The security forces must be compelled to act with absolute impartiality and to arrest those offenders who continue with violence. We understand that attempts are being made to disrupt the unity of the oppressed by stirring (?vengeance) between African and Indian communities in Natal. Let us build on the proud tradition of the unity in action as a [words indistinct] which was fully endorsed by our great hero, Chief Luthuli.

I am also concerned by the ongoing violence perpetrated by certain sections of the security forces against our people's marches and demonstrations. We condemn this. I understand that implementing apartheid laws has made it extremely difficult for many honest policemen to [word indistinct] their role as servants of the public. You are seen in the eyes of many of our people as an instrument of repression and injustice. We call on the police to abandon apartheid to serve the interests of the people. Join our march to a new South Africa, where you also have a place.

We note with appreciation that there are certain areas where policemen are acting with restraint and fulfilling the real role of protecting all our people, irrespective of their race.

Much debate has been sparked off by the ANC policy on the economy relating to nationalization and the redistribution of wealth. We believe that apartheid has created a heinous system of exploitation in which a racist minority monopolizes economic wealth while the vast majority of the oppressed, (?the black people), are condemned to poverty. South Africa is a wealthy country. It is the labor of black workers that has built the cities, roads, and factories we see. They cannot be excluded from sharing this wealth.

The ANC is just as committed to economic growth and productivity as the present employers claim to be. Yet we are also committed to ensure that a democratic government has the resources to address the inequality caused by apartheid. Our people need proper housing, not ghettos like Soweto. [applause]

Workers need a living wage [applause] and the right to join unions of their own choice [applause] and to participate in determining policies that affect their lives. Our history has shown that apartheid has stifled growth,

created mass unemployment, and led to spiralling inflation that has undermined the standard of living of the majority of our people, both black and white. Only a participatory democracy involving our people in the structures of decisionmaking at all levels of society can ensure that this is corrected.

We will certainly introduce policies that address the economic problems that we face. We call on employers to recognize the fundamental rights of workers in our country. We are marching to a new future, based on strong foundations of respect for each other, achieved through bona fide negotiations.

In particular, we call for genuine negotiations to achieve a fair labor relations act and better [word indistinct] to resolve conflict.

Employers can play their role in serving the new South Africa by acknowledging these rights. We call on workers, black and white, to join industrial trade unions organized under the banner of our nonracial, progressive federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, which has played an indispensable role in our struggle against apartheid. [applause]

A number of obstacles to the creation of a nonracial, democratic South Africa remain and need to be tackled. The fears of whites about their rights and place in a South Africa they do not control exclusively are an obstacle we must understand and address. I stated in 1964 that I and the ANC are as opposed to black domination as we are to white domination. We must accept that our statements and declaration alone will not be sufficient to allay the fears of white South Africans. We must clearly demonstrate our goodwill to our white compatriots and convince them by our conduct and arguments that a South Africa without apartheid will be a better home for all. A new South Africa has to eliminate racial hatred and suspicion caused by apartheid, and offer guarantees to all its citizens of peace, security, and prosperity.

We call on those who, out of ignorance, have collaborated with apartheid in the past to join our liberation struggle. No man or woman who has abandoned apartheid will be excluded from our (?movement) towards a nonracial, united, and democratic South Africa based on one-person, one-vote, on a common voters roll. [applause]

Our primary task remains to unite our people across the length and breadth of our country. Our democratic organizations must be consolidated in all our (?sectors). Democratic, political practice and accountable leadership must be strengthened on all fronts. Our struggle against apartheid, though seemingly (?uncertain), must be intensified on all fronts. Let each one of you and all of our people give the enemies of peace and liberty no space to take us back to the dark hell of apartheid. [applause]

It is only disciplined mass action that (?assures) us of the victory we seek. Go back to your schools, factories,

mines, and communities. Build on the massive energies that recent events in our country have unleashed by strengthening disciplined mass organizations. We are going forward. The march towards freedom and justice is irreversible.

I have spoken about freedom in my lifetime. Your struggle, your commitment, and your discipline have released me to stand before you today. [applause] These basic principles will propel us to a free, nonracial, democratic, united South Africa that we have struggled and died for.

Comrades, I came here expecting to see not only the comrades who are here, but also Comrade (Elias Motsh-waledi), Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mkaba, Oscar Mpheta, Harry Gwala. I am told that with exception of Comrade Raymond Mkaba, they are all ill, and it is my wish that they all have a complete and speedy recovery so that they again can lead us.

You know very well that our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, is not well. It is my intention, subject to what the National Reception Committee may decide, to visit our headquarters in Lusaka, to go and thank personally those remarkable men and women who have put our organization in an unprecedented position to win the new South Africa that we are fighting for.

From Lusaka I intend to visit Sweden, so that I can have the opportunity of shaking hands and congratulating the man who has led this movement. [applause]

Two days ago in my address in Cape Town I told the audience that I have read on numerous occasions that is is not the king and general that make history, but the masses of the people. I have always believed in this but not to the extent to which I now believe that basic principle, because I have seen, with my own eyes, the masses of our people, the workers, the peasants, the doctors, the lawyers, the clergy, all our people; I have seen them making history, and that is why all of us are here today.

In conclusion, I must repeat what Comrade Sisulu has said. It is proper that we should behave, it is proper that we should behave in a way worthy of disciplined freedom fighters and men who know what their duty is. Let not a single (chair), not a window be broken when you leave this place. And remember that we have friends on death row, and it is your struggle that has made the government to grant some sort of relief in this regard, and we sincerely hope that there are men among the government who will respond constructively to the demand that those men should be set free. Africa!

Sisulu Introduces Mandela

MB1302133890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1312 GMT 13 Feb 90

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 13 SAPA—Mr Walter Sisulu on Tuesday [13 February] described Mr Nelson Mandela as one of the "greatest generals" in the anti-apartheid struggle.

Addressing more than 120,000 people at the FNB [First National Bank] Stadium, near Soweto, Mr Sisulu, who is Mr Mandela's closest confidante, traced the ANC [African National Congress] patriarch's life as the co-ordinator of a host of protests against apartheid in the early fifties and sixties.

"Mr Mandela is a man who knows what discipline is, we can never win the struggle unless you are well-disciplined, unless you are properly led. You have duty to society in which you live.

"Victory is on the horizon. Every member of the organisation must know he has a duty to be led by Mr Mandela. Mr Mandela, I say to you, the people want to be led by you.

"This is a man who has sacrificed for more than 50 years."

Paying tribute to Mrs Winnie Mandela, he said she had also suffered and sacrificed.

Mr Mandela stood up and acknowledged deafening roars as his name was mentioned.

SAPA Reports Speech

MB1302132090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1316 GMT 13 Feb 90

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 13 SAPA—Mr Nelson Mandela, in his first address in 27 years in Johannesburg, told more than 120,000 at the FNB [First National Bank] Stadium, near Soweto, he had looked forward to the day when he would return to the area he regarded as home.

"I greet you my brothers and sisters, my children," he told the cheering crowd.

"It is discipline and loyalty that will liberate us. And I have not the slightest doubt that you are capable of behaving like people who are ready to make contributions to the solution of the problems that are facing us, and also to address the new society we wish to establish.

"I greet you in the name of the heroic struggle of our people who will establish freedom in our society."

The ANC [African National Congress] patriarch went on to salute exiled ANC leaders including Oliver Tambo.

"Today, I also return with a deep sadness, sadness to learn that you are still suffering under an inhuman system. The housing shortage, the schools crisis, the unemployment. I am even more proud to be a member of this community because of the struggle for the democratisation of this community.

"I fully support the call made by our people for democratic systems of local government. In this regard I believe that the campaign for an open city must be seen as part of our struggle.

"As long as I am part of the Soweto community, I have been greatly shocked by the statistics of crime. I must make it clear that the level of crime in our country must be eliminated."

He added that he wished to salute the anti-crime campaign.

"The crisis in education that afflicts us demands special attention. The education crisis in black schools is a political crisis, it arises out of the fact that our people have no vote.

"Education is an area that needs attention from all our people, students, parents, teachers, workers and all other organised sectors of our community. Let us build a united teachers organisation, parents and inter-student organisations and the National Education Crisis Committee.

"It is the policy of the ANC that the entire educational system is a site of struggle.

"All students must return to school and learn," he said to cheers.

Mr Mandela also condemned harassment of innocent people in the name of the struggle.

"Our victory must be celebrated in peace and joy. I call on our people to take decisive action to end the mindless violence. Joint initiatives at regional and national levels must be." [sentence as received]

Mr Mandela also urged the people to build unity in action to prevent tension between the African and Indian people in Natal.

"I am also concerned by the ongoing violence perpetrated by certain sections of the security forces against peaceful marches and demonstrations. I condemn this. We call on the police to abandon apartheid and serve the interests of the people. Join our march to a new South Africa where you can serve the people," he said.

Dealing with nationalisation and redistribution of wealth, he said apartheid had created a heinous system of exploitation with the vast majority of the oppressed being under and unemployed.

"Black workers have built the cities, roads and factories. They cannot be excluded from enjoying this wealth. We are also committed to ensure that a democratic government is elected to end the inequalities of apartheid. Our people need proper housing, not ghettos like Soweto.

"Workers need a living wage, and the right to join union of their own choice and to participate in determining policies that affect their lives. Our history shows that

apartheid has stifled growth and has led to inflation that undermines the financial power of both black and white.

"Only a participatory democracy will suffice. We call on employers to recognise the inalienable rights of workers in our country. We are marching to a new future based on sound basis of respect. We call for genuine negotiations to achieve a fair labour relations act."

The ANC patriarch went on to urge all workers, black and white, to join hands in COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions].

Mr Mandela also issued a call on those who "collaborated with apartheid" to join the liberation struggle.

"No man or woman who has abandoned apartheid will be excluded from our movement towards a non-racial united and democratic South Africa, based on one person one vote on a common voters role."

He added their primary task was to unite the people across the length and breadth of the country.

"Our democratic organisations must be consolidated in all sectors. Our struggle against apartheid must be consolidated on all fronts.

"Let each one of you and all of the people give the enemies and liberty no space to take us back to the dark hell of apartheid. [sentence as received]

"It is only disciplined mass action that assures us of the victory we seek."

Mandela Concludes Address

MB1302134290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1339 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 13 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela left the Soccer City Stadium near Soweto by helicopter at 3.40pm on Tuesday [13 February].

Comparison of Mandela's 11 Feb Cape Town Address

MB1302134690

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 February on pages 6-7 carries the address given by African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela at the Grand Parade in Cape Town on 11 February. The SOWETAN report, entitled "The Words We've All Been Waiting For...", has been compared with the Johannesburg Television version published in the 12 February Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, pages 21-23, revealing the following variation:

Page 21, second column, paragraph twelve, only sentence, reads: ...in your hands. [crowd cheers: Viva!]

On this day of my release, I extend my sincerest and warmest gratitude to the millions of compatriots and those in every corner of the globe who have campaigned tirelessly for my release.

I extend special greetings to the people of Cape Town, the city which has been my home for three decades. Your mass marches and other forms of struggle have served as a constant source of strength to all political prisoners.

I salute the African National Congress [ANC]—it has fulfilled our every expectation in its role as leader of the great march to freedom.

I salute our President, Comrade Oliver Tambo, for leading the ANC even under the most difficult of circumstances.

I salute the rank and file members of the ANC. You have sacrificed life and limb in the pursuit of the noble cause of our struggle.

I salute combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC's military wing], like Solomon Mahlangu and Ashley Kriel, who have paid the ultimate price for the freedom of all South Africans.

I salute the South African Communist Party for its sterling contribution to the struggle for democracy. You have survived forty years of unrelenting persecution. The memory of great Moses Mabhida will be cherished for generations to come.

I salute General Secretary Joe Slovo—one of our finest patriots. We are heartened by the fact that the alliance between ourselves and the Party remains as strong as it always was.

I salute the United Democratic Front, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the National Education Crisis Committee, the South African Youth Congress and the many other formations of the Mass Democratic Movement.

I also salute the Black Sash and the National Union of South African Students. We note with pride that you have acted as the conscience of white South Africans. Even during the darkest days in the history of our struggle you held the flag of liberty high.

The large-scale mass mobilisation of the past few years is one of the key factors which led to the opening of the final chapter of our struggle.

I extend my greetings to the working class of our country. Your organised strength is the pride of our movement. You remain the most dependable force in the struggle to end exploitation and oppression.

I pay tribute to the many religious communities who carried the campaign for justice forward when the organisations of our people were silenced.

I greet the traditional leaders of our country. Many among you continue to walk in the footsteps of great heroes like Hintsa and Sekhukhuni.

I pay tribute to the endless heroism of the youth. You, the young lions, have energised our entire struggle.

I pay tribute to the mothers and wives and sisters of our nation.

You are the rock-hard foundation of our struggle. Apartheid has inflicted more pain on you than anyone else.

On this occasion we thank the world community for their great contribution to the anti-apartheid struggle. Without your support our struggle would not have reached this advanced stage. The sacrifices of the Front-line States will be remembered by South Africans forever.

My salutations will be incomplete without expressing my deep appreciation for the strength given to me during my long and lonely years in prison by my beloved wife and family. I am convinced that your pain and suffering was far greater than my own.

Before I go... (supplying additional material)

Mandela To Visit Zambia, Tanzania 'This Month'
MB1302103290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Nelson Mandela will visit Tanzania later this month for talks with government leaders.

Tanzanian Government officials say the freed nationalist leader will also visit ANC [African National Congress] training camps.

The officials said Mandela will visit Lusaka before coming to Tanzania.

There is also speculation that Mandela will meet with the leader of the rival Pan-Africanist Congress, Johnson Mlambo.

Repeated attempts to reconcile the two organizations have met with little success, although Mandela and Mlambo are friends from their days together on Robben Island.

Angola Talks on Cuban Withdrawal Postponed
MB1202172390 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] A meeting of the joint commission of South Africa, Angola, and Cuba to discuss the suspension of the Cuban withdrawal from Angola has been postponed.

The meeting was to have begun in Luanda on Thursday [15 February]. Cuba's main negotiator in the peace accords signed with South Africa and Angola in 1988,

Mr. Carlos Aldana, said the longer the meeting was delayed, the longer it would take to resume the Cuban withdrawal.

Mr. Aldana said that despite the current difficulties, Cuba remains committed to completing the withdrawal of its 50,000 troops from Angola by the middle of next year.

Minister Viljoen Details Negotiation Process Plan

*MB1202184390 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 12 Feb 90 p 10*

[Report by Mike Robertson]

[Text] Cape Town—Now that Nelson Mandela has been freed, the ANC [African National Congress] would be well advised to act quickly in response. Government's fears of a right-wing backlash are real, and it will risk no more without some flexibility from the ANC.

The NP [National Party] is desperately awaiting a signal from the ANC that will transform President F.W. de Klerk's spectacular break with the past into a tenuous negotiation process.

All that is needed, according to government's chief negotiator Gerrit Viljoen, is "for the ANC to be willing to start pre-negotiations without conditions".

If the flexibility is forthcoming the first step to be addressed will be the ending of the state of emergency. On this issue there are clear differences in government thinking.

Viljoen said last week it could be lifted in a matter of weeks; Foreign Minister Pik Botha wants the ANC to co-operate with government in creating conditions in which it will be possible to drop the emergency, and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok says it cannot be dropped while the revolutionary climate prevails and the slaughter in Natal continues.

A second issue is the status of political prisoners and exiles. Government says it is prepared to be flexible, but whether this will extend to a general amnesty remains to be seen.

In the period from initial contact to sitting down around the negotiating table, Viljoen sees Mandela, De Klerk and perhaps Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi playing a vital role.

"An informal working group of highly distinguished leaders understanding each other and working together will play an important part in the pre-negotiation phase," he says.

The working group will to a large extent sort out just who sits at the negotiating table.

Government's preferred option for a negotiating forum is an informally constituted body consisting of about 30 or 40 leaders. Viljoen says such a body can be constituted

with the least difficulty. Authority for decisions taken by this body will flow from the perceived legitimacy of those taking part.

The question is just how far the NP would be prepared to go once at the table. Viljoen says the Population Registration Act must lapse and be replaced by negotiated measures in which the definition of groups will be based on freedom of association.

There is an acceptance by government that its desire for protection of groups will not get off the ground if it is seen as protecting white privilege. Access to land is at the core of this problem, and the way government thinking appears to be heading is to create large areas in which all people can live.

Viljoen is heading an investigation into the Land Act. So far he says there has been opposition from homeland governments to opening up land in these territories. If black people require protection of land rights, then other groups must get similar protection, he says.

Government's answer to the imbalances in access to land in urban areas is twofold. Firstly, more land will be made available for black housing, but more importantly Viljoen foresees a spectacular increase in free settlement areas. "The latter is the thing that has got to happen quickly. We would like spectacular movement."

One possibility that government is investigating is declaring entire cities open areas.

The likely result is a situation where most land in urban and rural areas will be open to all, while pockets will be reserved for particular groups.

Opening of schools to all races will also be linked to free settlement areas.

All the above fall under what the NP is now calling protection for minorities, which is likely to be the most heatedly debated aspect of negotiations as its proposals on land, schools and hospitals fall far short of what the DP [Democratic Party], ANC [African National Congress], Inkatha and other groups advocate.

Viljoen and other Ministers hasten to add that what they are now proposing is just the vague detail of the blueprint they will take to the table. While they do not expect to get everything accepted, they are confident they will be able to get as much as they give.

One issue on which there now appears to be a broad level of consensus is a bill of individual human rights.

De Klerk and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee have both endorsed the idea in principle. The Law Commission will submit its final report this year and while it will have to be placed on the negotiating table it is quite likely that a bill of rights could be introduced during this parliamentary session.

Government spokesmen have been loath to put a timetable on negotiations except to say that basic principles, if not the entire constitution, have to be in place before the next election in five years' time.

De Klerk, Viljoen and other NP leaders are displaying flexibility on almost every issue. At the same time, however, the NP is nowhere near abandoning its insistence that there be some kind of protection for groups or minorities. Reaching compromises is going to be an arduous task, especially as the ANC, by insisting on strict adherence to the Harare Declaration, has limited its scope for flexibility.

What the final package will look like is anyone's guess. What is not in doubt now is government's commitment to negotiations. The ball is in the ANC's court if it wants to play.

De Klerk Views 'Definite' Plan

*MB1202194590 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, has given the assurance that the National Party [NP] will go to the negotiating table with a definite plan.

He was reacting during the debate on the part-appropriation bill to an accusation by the MP [member of Parliament] for Losberg, Mr. Fanie Jacobs, that the government would be negotiating with an open agenda while the ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, would have a carefully thought-out strategic plan.

President de Klerk said the NP would put its plan on the table as its basis for negotiation.

CP Head Challenges NP 'Mandate'

*MB1202231490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2010 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 12 SAPA—The question had to be asked how it had happened the National Party [NP] could, in the year 1990, be carrying out a mandate in unbanning the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] which it did not have, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said on Monday [12 February] night.

Addressing a CP rally in the Parow Civic Centre attended by more than 3,000 people, he asked how it could have been thought that ANC leader Nelson Mandela could have announced on the Grand Parade that the armed struggle would continue.

Dr Treurnicht said to thunderous, foot-stamping applause that the NP did not any longer have the majority vote among Afrikaners.

As far as the CP was concerned, he wanted to tell the ANC that it had no claim to governing over the white man as far as territory was concerned.

Most of Dr Treurnicht's speech was devoted to an attack on the NP and ANC.

The meeting—at which were present on the stage a number of CP parliamentary caucus members—was the first in the party's announced "million-voter" campaign following the far-reaching reform steps announced by President F.W. de Klerk on February 2.

Dr Treurnicht said the CP stated there was historically territory belonging to the white man.

The CP was more determined than ever to prove the government had no mandate to legalise the ANC, PAC or SA [South Africa] Communist Party.

Who had thought that Mr de Klerk would have chosen a Sunday to release Mr Mandela, Dr Treurnicht asked.

Members of the audience shouted "traitor".

Introducing Dr Treurnicht, the CP Cape leader, and MP for Kuruman, Mr Jan Hoon, said this was the biggest political meeting in Parow since 1948.

Treurnicht Charges ANC With Treason

*MB1302081090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0720 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 13, SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] on Monday laid charges of high treason against ANC [African National Congress] leaders Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mr. Walter Sisulu, and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] leader Mr. Zeph Mothopeng.

CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht said the party had decided on this course of action shortly after his release on Sunday, and recent statements by the other two men. [sentence as received]

The charge was laid on Monday by Mr. Moolman Mentz, MP [member of Parliament] for Ermelo, Mr. Chris de Jager, MP for Bethal, and Mr. Jurg Prinsloo, MP for Roodepoort, at the Caledon Square Police Station in Cape Town.

Dr. Treurnicht said the CP wanted an urgent investigation into the matter.

Van der Merwe: 'All' 'Must Be Represented'

*PM1202162290 London BBC Television Network
in English 2130 GMT 11 Feb 90*

[Interview with Minister of Education and Development Aid Stoffel van der Merwe in Cape Town by news presenter Jeremy Paxman in Soweto on 11 February, broadcast in progress from a BBC 2 "Newsnight" special report, "The Release of Nelson Mandela"—recorded]

[Text] [Van der Merwe] Oh, we are glad that it has come so far that it was possible now to release Mr. Mandela and to lift the ban on the organizations, so that we can now clear the decks, that we can free up the political

process so that we can get on with the job of creating a new South Africa with a new political system.

[Paxman] [break in audio transmission due to audio difficulties at the source] ...anything to make it more likely that you'll be able to lift the State of Emergency in the near future?

[Van der Merwe] Well, one will have to see how it develops over the next few days and few weeks. Certainly, on the information of today alone, one would not be able to lift the state of emergency: One would have to see. One hopes that this initial jubilation maybe got a little bit out of hand and that it will calm down and cool down [word indistinct] the next few days: That is what one really hopes for.

[Paxman] What about the other point that Mr. Mandela made in his speech as regards the necessary conditions for negotiations to start: to wit, the release of political prisoners? Is that going to be possible in the near future?

[Van der Merwe] I think there one sits with different definitions of what political prisoners are. You know, if a person has murdered another person and that was done for political reasons, then one would have to answer whether this is actually a political prisoner or not; so I think that is an area where some discussions can take place between the various parties so that one can define your own terms a little bit better.

[Paxman] But given that both parties still seem to be so far apart on the question of whether the climate is right for negotiations, when do you expect them to start, if at all?

[Van der Merwe] Well, I sincerely trust that one will get negotiations under way, but it is very difficult to say exactly when. It is also, of course, quite vague to say what negotiations are, because talking is going on anyway between various parties in the political system, but specific negotiations would still take a little while.

[Paxman] I wonder in the light of what you've seen of Mr. Mandela today whether he looks to you like a possible future president of your country?

[Van der Merwe] Well, that is a question that is very difficult to answer at this point in time. I think it is not the sort of question that one can answer at this point.

[Paxman] What I was—forgive me for interrupting; it's a little difficult to hear you—but what I was getting at was whether there was now a possibility at some stage, even in the remote future, perhaps, of some sort of coalition African National Congress [ANC]-National Party government?

[Van der Merwe] We believe that the future government of South Africa should be composed in such a way that all the relevant parties—all the parties that make a difference to the future of the country—should be represented in such a government. Now, if that includes the ANC and if that includes the National Party, then one hopes that a future government will be so composed.

[Paxman] Could you contemplate—as Mr. Mandela appeared to be indicating in his speech tonight—some

sort of a universal black election in this country in order that people could be found to sit around the negotiating table with you?

[Van der Merwe] What is clear is that at the negotiation table all the people of South Africa will have to be represented. What the exact right way is to select those leaders—whether it should be done through a universal black election or through whatever means, that is something that should be negotiated before the time, but the point is that eventually all the people must be represented and must feel themselves represented.

Nzo Rejects Kaunda Call To Suspend Armed Struggle

*MB1202190190 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] declared today that it would not abandon the armed struggle in spite of the release yesterday of Comrade Nelson Mandela and the relaxation of some apartheid laws.

President Kaunda, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, has called on the ANC to suspend the armed struggle and urged all liberation organizations in South Africa to unite and open dialogue with the Pretoria government.

But ANC Secretary General Comrade Alfred Nzo today told newsmen in Lusaka after he addressed a rally to mark the release of Mandela that asking the ANC to suspend the armed struggle is like asking it to surrender. Comrade Nzo emphasized that hostilities between the South African Government and the ANC and other liberation movements could only be ended through a negotiated cease-fire involving both parties.

Comrade Nzo has meanwhile announced that Comrade Mandela told him by telephone this morning that the freed nationalist would be applying for a travel document today and if it was approved he would be traveling to Zambia soon.

ANC-PAC Rift Encounters 'New Tension'

*MB1102101690 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 11 Feb 90 p 2*

[By Peta Thornycroft, Harare]

[Excerpts] A tit-for-tat war of words between the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has brought new tension to the exiled movements. [passage omitted]

Last week ANC foreign affairs director Thabo Mbeki and former ANC secretary-general Walter Sisulu levelled a number of hard-hitting accusations against the Africanists.

Speaking in Tanzania, Mbeki accused the PAC of "laziness," of diverting the struggle and of a lack of patriotism in the fight against apartheid.

PAC administrative secretary Joe Mkhwanazi hit back by saying the PAC's military wing had been the first to attack Pretoria and the PAC vice-president George Siwisa had been the first political detainee to die in detention.

He also accused the ANC of "flirting with imperialism," citing ANC president Oliver Tambo's trip to London after his stroke in a jet owned by the multinational organisation, Lonrho.

The PAC also criticised the ANC for giving sanctuary to former South African policeman Dirk Coetzee, saying his presence was a serious security threat to all exiles. [passage omitted]

Reaction to Mandela 11 Feb Cape Town Statement

Botha: 'Moderate, Balanced'

MB1302061190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0030 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Excerpt] London, Feb 13, SAPA—The speech and press conference given by Nelson Mandela since his release on Sunday [11 February] amounted to a "moderate and balanced statement for a man who has not had freedom for 27 years," Foreign Minister Pik Botha, said on Monday night.

Speaking in a live BBC Television panel discussion beamed to London from Johannesburg, he was giving the government's first unofficial reaction to Mr. Mandela's pronouncements so far.

Acknowledging different standpoints of his National Party government the ANC [African National Congress] and others at this stage, Mr. Botha said he accepted that the ANC needed time to formulate its strategies.

All parties in South Africa now needed "a little time," but he believed that "we will eventually establish a framework for negotiations.

"That framework will have grey areas, such as the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners...these will have to be negotiated within the framework," he said.

"I believe that reality will dawn on all of us; the blacks will have to learn there are genuine white fears as a result of the mess in Africa to the north where there is no apartheid, and whites will have to get rid of their prejudices."

Mr. Botha said Mr. Mandela's speech and subsequent remarks at his press conference had to be "looked at as a whole."

He had not been disappointed at Mr. Mandela's words or expected more concessions from the ANC leader.

An overall look at Mr. Mandela's statement showed he had "basically committed himself to a peaceful solution, and that he is against white, as well as black domination."

Mr. Botha was participating in a panel discussion with representatives of the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], UDF [United Democratic Front], former MP [Member of Parliament] Mrs. Helen Suzman, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and an audience of black and white South Africans from across the political spectrum who were also asked to air their views.

The Conservative Party declined to take part, as it refused to sit next to members of the ANC, but its media spokesman MP Mr. Koos van der Merwe, contributed via a video inset recorded earlier. [passage omitted]

Viljoen Reacts to Statements

MB1302154090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1523 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Cape Town Feb 13 SAPA—The government disagreed with certain views enunciated by ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr Nelson Mandela since his release on Sunday [11 February] but felt, overall, that they should be seen as having been made within the confines of current long-standing ANC policy which needed to be revised, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said on Tuesday afternoon.

In the first top-level government reaction to Mr Mandela's release speech and other utterances, Dr Viljoen told an international news conference Mr Mandela has also made statements which the government welcomed.

It was, however, awaiting an authoritative response from the ANC's National Executive Committee.

The government specifically disagreed with Mr Mandela's views on sanctions, the armed struggle and economic nationalisation.

It had become incumbent on all within the ANC to readjust their positions.

Dr Viljoen said the government welcomed Mr Mandela's description of President F.W. de Klerk as a man of integrity; that a climate conducive to a negotiated settlement should be established so that there should be no more need for the armed struggle; and his rejection of black and white domination.

Dr Viljoen said the government felt the aptness of sanctions should be seen in a new light following the government's recent actions and should be systematically withdrawn.

The unbanning of an organisation was not equal to supporting the policies of that organisation.

President de Klerk's steps required a counter-reaction from a group like the ANC.

The debate on South Africa's future called for participation by all politicians, and others such as business leaders.

Dr Viljoen said the ANC also needed to readjust its economic policy, as socialism had been discredited all over the world.

There seemed to be [a] measure of confusion among some ANC leaders on some issues, and the government was awaiting the considered response of the organization's executive.

Dr Viljoen said there was still enough common ground between the ANC and the government to continue on the path to a negotiated settlement.

He had been encouraged by Mr Mandela's views on the concerns of whites and by the "clear way in which he expressed his assessment of Mr de Klerk as a future likely partner with him in negotiation."

Mr Mandela's remarks on the armed struggle had "not been helpful," but they had to be seen within the context of his commitment to present ANC strategies.

Mr Mandela had also clearly expressed his personal preference for a peaceful process.

Dr Viljoen said there was no rationale left within the ANC's reasoning for continuing the armed struggle.

The government was now prepared to negotiate with the ANC, but was not prepared, on the other hand, "simply to give over power."

If that was what the ANC meant by continuing the armed struggle, it could be an impediment to further negotiation.

The government did not feel it had unleashed a force it may not be able to control, and it had to be remembered that it still had formidable security forces at its disposal. The ANC had also admitted that its armed struggle had not made real progress.

Dr Viljoen said that what Mr Mandela had said about President de Klerk showed a generosity and warmth—as had sentiments expressed by Mr de Klerk about Mr Mandela.

"I think there is a mutual respect."

The government's aim was to shift the field of the fight from violence to the political arena.

The new South Africa demanded considerable financial means to improve the quality of life of all, especially the poor, and this did not include nationalisation.

Dr Viljoen said an essential aspect of government policy was to eliminate race as a factor defining groups where discrimination was concerned.

But race was a reality in South Africa and should be accommodated without discrimination.

The NP [National Party] had clearly committed itself to abandoning any relic of white domination.

Dr Viljoen reiterated that the National Party was unlikely to be in control in 10 years' time, but that it would probably still have a meaningful role.

The government would remain the government until a new constitution was presented to Parliament.

He considered the recent general election as the last one in which blacks would not take part.

At the latest by the end of its present five-year term, the current Parliament should be in a position to legislate a new constitution.

White attitudes had changed dramatically over the past 27 years about the emancipation of all South Africans to take part in the political process.

He failed to see how the U.S. could persist with sanctions in the light of the sincerity of the government's commitment to actions for change.

De Beer Disappointed

MB1202223390 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The parliamentary leader of the Democratic Party, Dr. Zach de Beer, has expressed disappointment at the reference to the armed struggle and support for sanctions in the speech given by Mr. Nelson Mandela in Cape Town yesterday.

Dr. de Beer said the comments had not come as a surprise because these were the standpoints of the ANC [African National Congress]. He said the tone of the rest of the speech had been favorable.

He said he had been pleased that Mr. Mandela insisted that white South Africans had a very important role to play in a democratic new South Africa.

Hendrickse 'Disappointed' by 'Tone'

MB1202222290 Johannesburg International Service in English 1515 GMT 12 Feb 90

[From the "African South" program]

[Excerpts] Reaction to the release of the ANC [African National Congress] leader, Nelson Mandela, and to the speech he delivered to a huge crowd in Cape Town yesterday evening has been coming thick and fast. [passage omitted] For his part, the leader of the Labor Party [LP], Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said that he was disappointed by the tone of Mr. Mandela's speech. He was speaking to Ed Richardson:

[Begin recording] [Hendrickse] Can I say that I was expecting a speech which was less militant? I regret his call for the intensification of the struggle, as he calls it. While appreciating his sentiments about Mr. de Klerk, I

would have thought that he would have used the occasion to ask for a relaxation of the struggle, in preparation for the whole question of negotiation.

However, I think one has to be patient. This is the first time he speaks, and the effect of 27 years in jail certainly could have been the cause of the sentiments that were expressed.

[Richardson] How much of that speech do you think was from Mr. Mandela, or how much was actually written by the ANC?

[Hendrickse] I would, without wanting to distract from Mr. Mandela himself—one does have the suspicion that a lot of what was said was certainly not his own sentiments.

[Richardson] You expressed regret, or some reservations, about his call for the armed struggle, and now Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has done the same. Do you think that is a tactic on the part of the ANC, or do you think they are now misreading the situation?

[Hendrickse] It could be, you know, without wanting to distract from the occasion, it could be an attempt at unification. I believe that there are differences: The fact, for instance, that in his speech, which could have been written for him, he makes mention of the fact that the leader must be elected by congress is a reflection that the question of leadership, and his particular role is being questioned within ANC circles.

[Richardson] Now, what about the antiapartheid movement, or the movement towards getting rid of apartheid? Now, I am including the LP. Where to now? Are you going to wait for the ANC to get its act together, or do you think negotiations are going to start?

[Hendrickse] Well, I think negotiations are going to start. There are so many people within the ANC, including Nelson Mandela himself, (I think) that want to get the ball rolling. I mean, the fact that he also mentioned that we have waited so long: This must be read as an indication that he wants to get things going. [end recording]

NP Information Official Comments

MB1202195490 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The chief director of the National Party's [NP] information service, Mr. Renier Schoeman, says Mr. Nelson Mandela's speech last night was not entirely unexpected.

Responding to the speech, Mr. Schoeman said he believed that President de Klerk's initiatives had caught the African National Congress off balance. However, he added that there were encouraging elements in the speech such as Mr. Mandela's acknowledgement of Mr de Klerk's integrity.

Commentary Notes Case for 'Easing Sanctions'

MB1202180690 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1550 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Station commentary: "The Case for the Easing of Sanctions"]

[Text] The release from prison of Nelson Mandela has been one of the chief demands for the lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa. That demand has now been met, and, along with other bold reform initiatives announced by President F.W. de Klerk recently, the scene is now surely set for easing, if not completely lifting, international sanctions.

A hopeful sign is that both Britain and the United States indicated that they were reconsidering their position on sanctions against South Africa in the light of recent developments in the country.

Britain's prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, said she had written to fellow European Community and Commonwealth leaders urging them to ease sanctions. The British premier, who has maintained a long, lone effort against sanctions, in the belief that they punish the very people they are intended to help, was clearly elated by the news of Mr. Mandela's release. She was quick to point out that the move justified a reciprocal gesture in the field of sanctions.

American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Herman Cohen, said his government agreed to an extent with Mrs. Thatcher that President de Klerk deserves some reward, including the lifting of all sanctions. He told an interviewer of the BBC: We agree to the extent that we should encourage further progress. I think Mrs. Thatcher is quite correct in saying that. He said that in close consultation with Congress, the Bush administration would have to decide whether there was a national consensus in the United States for the lifting of sanctions.

On the basis of my (?soundings) to date, Mr. Cohen said, I believe that there is such a consensus, and we are likely to see some forward movement on that in the near future.

In all fairness, there has to be some form of meaningful reciprocation for steps taken by the South African Government in the desired direction. It is gratifying to see appreciation for this.

Further Reaction to Mandela Release Reported

THE CITIZEN Comments

MB1202173490 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 12 Feb 90 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] We welcome Mr. Nelson Mandela's release. He has spent 27 years in prison and there was no purpose in keeping him in jail a day longer.

Moreover, since the government began inviting him to the Tuynhuys for talks, and Mr. Mandela was allowed to receive delegations of activists at his Victor Verster Prison house, keeping him in jail was a futile procedure.

Better to let him out than let him hold court in his Paarl bungalow.

Besides, Mr. Mandela has offered to be a facilitator in talks between the ANC [African National Congress] and the government.

Since the ANC is regarded by the world as the main party to any negotiations, and the government has helped in recent weeks to confirm that status, the sooner he undertakes this role the better.

He can now do the facilitating he promised in an atmosphere of goodwill created by the government as a result of State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk's announcements.

Mr. Mandela's emergence from jail truly marks, in the words of Mr. de Klerk, the end of a long chapter in South Africa's history.

The government has given up the hope of its predecessors of maintaining White rule; it now talks of the 1989 election being the last in which Blacks did not participate and sees the probability of a coalition government, but not one in which the National Party will be the controlling force, in ten years time.

It is a totally new ball game in which the players are going to be Mr. de Klerk and his government on the one side and Mr. Mandela and the ANC on the other.

As in all games, there has to be a victor, and only time will tell who will win this crucial game.

Mr. Mandela's release will create the kind of euphoria that the State President created with his February 2 speech at the opening of Parliament.

His strikingly dignified appearance, the impression he gives of a calm, careful leader, will do more to demonise him and the ANC than anything else.

But anyone who thinks that behind the urbane mask is a man who is going to abandon any of his convictions is absolutely mistaken.

Mr. Mandela is a Black nationalist, who has sacrificed 27 years of his life for a cause which he believes in and which is part of the very fabric of his being.

He will facilitate talks between the ANC and the government, but he will not surrender the ANC's position.

Mr. Mandela, we believe, will not be a rabble-rouser, but his presence at rallies will create its own high emotion. Whether or not there will be trouble does not really matter in the broader sense of who and what Mr. Mandela is.

He is the "Father of the Nation", which is what the mythology surrounding him suggests.

He is the symbol of Black resistance to White rule.

He is the face of the ANC as it would have him be.

He is the man whom the overseas media elevated to the most famous prisoner in the world.

He will, inevitably, be an ANC drawcard wherever he goes, here or abroad, and his impact will be tremendous.

Peace depends on Black extremists not using Mr. Mandela's release to create conditions of violence in the townships and in White extremists not using his release, or events that follow, to cause violence from their side.

We are going into a very challenging and dangerous period, with many pitfalls and traps ahead. We can only survive with goodwill and a desire to reach agreement on the future that will satisfy reasonable men on all sides.

If, despite his ANC convictions, Mr. Mandela can help to bring this about, his people, and all the people of South Africa, will have good cause to bless him.

We hope it is the kind of a role he will undertake.

CP Head: Mandela Marxist

MB1202105290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1023 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Cape Town Feb 12 SAPA—The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, said on Monday [12 February] that events surrounding the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela showed that he had not given in one inch, but wanted to execute the full programme of classical Marxism.

Reacting to the ANC's release on Sunday [11 February], Dr. Treurnicht said in a statement that Mr. Mandela had already made distressing progress in advancing the communist programme. Referring to events following Mr. Mandela's release, he said an ideological and ethnic unrest and conflict had already started to escalate.

Mr. Mandela did not promise moderation, but intensifying of the violent struggle. His purported commitment to peace was a transparent deception and a communist's word could not be trusted. He promised typical Marxist reconstruction of the economy. He demanded acceptance of majority rule even before negotiations started, therefore wanting cowardly surrender to intimidation.

His so-called non-racial election was a presumptuous negation of the Afrikaner nation ("volk") and all other nations, and this spelled the trampling of all rights of the (Afrikaner) nation.

A Mandela fever reigned in this country and elsewhere. The government was beset with a psychosis of capitulating before the revolution. "If the government already starts confession as though we just committed wrongs in the past, it will do nothing in the interest of our nation's freedom and rights during negotiations."

The Conservative Party was more determined than ever to prove, through the nation's ("volk") majority support, that the present government had no mandate for its revolutionary legalisation of the ANC, SACP and their fellow-travellers.

Neither did the government represent the majority of the nation ("volk"), he said.

ANC Harare Statement

EA1202164590 Nairobi KNA in English 1009 GMT
12 Feb 90

[Text] 12th Feb (PANA)—The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa have welcomed the release of their leader Nelson Mandela and is convinced he would still make an outstanding and indispensable contribution to the struggle to liberate the oppressed blacks.

In a statement released in Harare, Secretary for information Pallo Jordan said Mandela's release on Sunday [11 February] would move matters a considerable degree in creating a climate conducive for negotiations.

"On behalf of the leadership of ANC, the fighting ranks of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC's military wing], the entire membership of the ANC inside and outside South Africa, we greet Nelson Mandela and welcome him back to the warm embrace of our people and the national liberation movement. After 28 years of an unrelenting campaign for his release conducted by the people of South Africa, supported by the rest of humanity, we have every reason to mark this victory with celebration," Jordan said.

However, Jordan called on De Klerk to release all the political prisoners and lift the state of emergency restrictions and other repressive powers to convince the world that he really wanted to change South Africa.

"There can today be no reasonable excuse for the continued incarceration of Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants and others who have taken up arms against the apartheid regime.

"We strongly urge De Klerk to grasp the nettle and release these freedom fighters without delay. The retention of the state of emergency restrictions and other repressive powers by the state undermine, considerably, the impact of the steps thus far taken," he said.

Jordan also called on the De Klerk regime to put an immediate end to brutal attacks by the South African police.

ANC Spokesman Reacts

MB1102173490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 11 SAPA—Reaction to the release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela continued to flood in on Sunday [11 February] night with all parties agreeing it was a significant gesture on the part of State President F.W. de Klerk.

In an interview with SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]-TV, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina described it as another significant step towards creating a climate for peaceful negotiation.

Asked about fears of a right-wing backlash, Mr Sebina said his organisation did not discount the possibility of such a reaction.

"The right-wings views are part of the white reaction. But, at the same time, I do not think he (President de Klerk) should turn back. We hope he will be brave enough to continue on this path.

"Mr de Klerk can be assured of our sincerity that once we gets moving, we will move along," said the ANC official.

ANC's Nzo Comments

MB1202185190 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1515 GMT 12 Feb 90

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Alfred Nzo, says the ANC welcomes the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela. The ANC, however, expects further steps from the South African Government before it is willing to enter into negotiations. Robert Michel spoke to Mr. Nzo in Lusaka:

[Begin recording] [Nzo] I see it as a very, very important development indeed, which has been expressed by a jubilant mood throughout the ranks of the ANC and indeed, throughout the ranks of the oppressed people in our country.

[Michel] Can we expect the external ANC leadership to return to South Africa soon?

[Nzo] Now, you must know as much as I do that the question of the return of the ANC's leadership is not a simple matter. There has been no clarity expressed in Mr. de Klerk's statement concerning the unconditional amnesty of those who are supposed to have committed some crime against the apartheid regime. You must know that all of us outside here came out illegally and therefore technically are supposed to have transgressed one or other regulations of the apartheid regime.

[Michel] What about talks between Mr. Nelson Mandela and the external leadership of the ANC? Can we expect talks very soon?

[Nzo] Yes. Well, again, this is going to depend on how soon Nelson Mandela can be given a passport by the government. As soon as he gets that passport, obviously Nelson would take the first opportunity to come and meet with the national executive committee in Lusaka.

[Michel] In the meantime, what is your position? What are you planning to do?

[Nzo] Well, we are hoping in the next few days to hold a meeting of the national executive committee somewhere in Africa here, to look at the new situation that has been created, first by the unbanning of the ANC and also now the release of Nelson Mandela, all of which had followed the release of the other prominent leaders of our people.

[Michel] Are there any more preconditions for negotiations with the government in South Africa?

[Nzo] Now then, you know the question of the creation of a climate has as yet not been fully met by the government. Of course, the ANC and other organizations are now unbanned, some political prisoners are out, others are still in prison. The state of emergency is still in place in our country. Now, these are some of the important conditions that had to be met. It is therefore important to make certain that all those conditions are met. Once they are met, we shall all sit back and say a climate has now been created and then ponder the next step as to what needs to be done.

[Michel] The South African minister, Gerrit Viljoen, announced in an American television program on ABC that a lifting of the state of emergency may be only a question of two or three weeks. So, if the state of emergency would be lifted, is the ANC prepared to talk to the government?

[Nzo] Now, that would be a very important step and I think, you see, at the moment we are speculating. If that happens within the next two or three weeks, kindly phone me again and say: Now this has happened; what is the next step? For the time being we are just speculating. [end recording]

ANC Veteran Govan Mbeki in 'Poor Health'

*MB1202102890 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Veteran Govan Mbeki was missing from yesterday's release of Nelson Mandela at Victor Verster Prison, but as Peter Osterheider reports, this was on doctor's orders.

[Osterheider] I finally tracked down Govan Mbeki to his small place in Port Elizabeth near Brighton Township late last night. Mbeki, who was one of the ANC leaders sentenced to life with Mandela during the Rivonia trial, was watching the historic events in the company of a few friends, and became visibly excited when he heard Mandela's speech toward the end of the broadcast. He said he had been unable to go to Cape Town as he was suffering from poor health, and his doctors had advised him against making the trip. Mbeki, who was released two years ago, would not say what he was suffering from.

He confirmed that the ANC had been surprised that Mandela's release came only one week after the unbanning of the organization, and said he had not yet been informed of plans for a national meeting, but that he was on standby.

SADF Reveals Bureau To Infiltrate Groups

*MB1002071790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0530 GMT 10 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 10, SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] has revealed the existence of an organisation that, among other things, infiltrated networks of organisations opposed to the South African Government, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

A SADF spokesman revealed the existence of the organisation, the Civil Cooperation Bureau, in reply to questions from the media about a court application in Johannesburg for the release of Mr Abraham van Zyl, who is being held in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr van Zyl is a former member of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

Allegations have been made in the court case about a secret organisation connected to the Defence Force.

Mandela Message Urges 'Disciplined' Behavior

*MB1202180090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1508 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 12 SAPA—Freed ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr Nelson Mandela on Monday [12 February] appealed to people to act in a disciplined manner and eschew disorderly behaviour.

Mr Mandela's appeal was conveyed by veteran ANC leader, Mr Andrew Mlangeni, to thousands of people who gathered at the Orlando Stadium outside Johannesburg.

Mr Mlangeni told the crowd he had a message from Mr Mandela, in which he appealed to them to act in a dignified manner.

"Mr Mandela said he needed discipline and unity. He said you should not spoil the struggle by acting in an undisciplined manner."

Mr Mlangeni urged the crowd not to give police a reason "to kill us by provoking them".

Mr Ahmed Kathrada read a message from ANC President Oliver Tambo.

"Mr [as received] said he loves all of you."

At least 50 people, mainly youths, were treated for heat exhaustion by a mobile health clinic at the stadium as they waited for hours—in vain—for Mr Mandela to appear, SAPA's correspondent reports.

UDF Issues Appeal Against Violence 12 Feb

*MB1202181490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 12 SAPA—An appeal against violence and misbehaviour following the release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela was made on Monday [12 February] by the United Democratic Front [UDF].

In a statement to SAPA, the UDF said the kind of violence that occurred in Johannesburg on Monday in which one man died and four were injured subtracted from the victory of Mr Mandela's release.

The incident was receiving the UDF's "utmost attention".

The organisation called on whites to see the release not as something to be feared but "a step towards normalising relations among all our people".

"Rather than reacting violently, all the people black and white, must rejoice. The excessive use of force...must be condemned," it said.

AWB Leader Predicts 'Increased Violence'

*MB1202150890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1242 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 12 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche on Monday [12 February] predicted increased violence following the release of African National Congress [ANC] leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Mandela has now shown that he still stands by his communists comrades and communist ideology.

He has clearly said that he has not renounced violence and the struggle should be intensified.

The logical deduction from these statements is that should they ever get to a negotiation table, they (the ANC) would again threaten murder and death if they did not their way, Mr Terreblanche said.

The AWB leader said protest marches would probably accompany all his public appearances, adding he could be speaking in public up to five times a week. He did not say when he would be holding these public meetings, although it would be soon.

He said the violence following Mr Mandela's release had illustrated that President F.W. de Klerk had not created peace, but rather riots and a bloody revolution.

Mr Terreblanche said Mr Mandela could say and do as he pleased and the government would be powerless to arrest him.

He (Mr Mandela) is now more free than Mr de Klerk, he added.

I wonder whether Mr de Klerk realises that when he released Mr Mandela, the world, with which he made compromises, would never allow him to arrest him again.

As a result of this situation, conflict is unavoidable.

The AWB realises the powerlessness of the government and is preparing itself to meet the ANC revolution.

The movement will protect itself and its property when the government can no longer do so, Mr Terreblanche said.

Although he was prepared to negotiate with the government about Boere land, Mr Terreblanche said he would never negotiate with the ANC.

Saturday's AWB protest march from Church Square to the Union Buildings attracted at least 10,000 supporters and not 2,000 as reported by the media, Mr Terreblanche said.

Referring to the burning of the Israeli flag on Church Square, he said the organisers of the march never instructed supporters to burn any flag.

The protest was aimed at the government and not any other folk [people], Mr Terreblanche said.

Asked about the attack on a middle-aged man at the square, Mr Terreblanche said he was not in favour of violence at meetings, but people should not use foul language at a Boere meeting in front of women and children.

'Serious Violence' Erupts in Durban Townships

*MB1202173290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Serious violence has erupted in various parts of Durban. Carmel Rickard reports the hardest-hit areas are KwaMashu and Inanda:

[Rickard] Tension and fighting in the Durban townships have erupted again, and a serious situation is continuing today. Worst hit are several sections of KwaMashu and Inanda. A mass funeral in KwaMashu was attacked by vigilantes from Siyanda on Saturday [10 February], and several serious skirmishes followed during which a number of houses were burned. That set the scene for further weekend conflict.

Yesterday celebratory marches by ANC [African National Congress] supporters were attacked in K-Section by vigilantes. Unconfirmed reports put the death toll at three during this battle, but later there were several regroupings and counterattacks during which another person is believed to have been killed.

Overnight there was sporadic shooting, and this morning I heard reports of two predawn raids by the Senoras [faction] into KwaMashu. There were also reports of many houses burning now on the edge of the Siyanda

and Richmond Farm squatter areas after attackers from these areas were driven back.

Natal Death Toll Reaches 28

*MB1202152790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1435 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Durban Feb 12 SAPA—A clearer picture is emerging of the violence that has swept Natal following the release on Sunday [11 February] of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela—the latest confirmed death toll in the province is 28, and there are unconfirmed reports of many other casualties.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday afternoon the worst hit area was Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale, where 10 people have been reported killed.

Groups of people gathered in several black townships on Monday morning, waving banners and chanting slogans.

At one stage, the police station at Umlazi was surrounded by about 1,000 youths.

Many houses in KwaMashu have been damaged.

On Monday afternoon, about 100 blacks marched down Grey Street in Durban, and a similar demonstration took place at Matatiele.

'Interim' Unrest Report Issued

*MB1202170590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1456 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 12 SAPA—Herewith an interim unrest report issued by the SA [South Africa] Police Public Relations division in Pretoria, on Monday [12 February] afternoon.

"During the period midnight last night until midday today, the following unrest-related incidents have been reported:

"At Gampo (East London) a group of blacks attempted to set a private house alight. Two men were arrested.

"At Tzaneen in the far northern Transvaal, a bus and several private vehicles were damaged during incidents of stone-throwing. "At Richmond (Natal) some 200 huts were burnt down—presumably as a result of faction fighting in the area. No casualties were reported.

"At Folweni (Durban) arsonists caused extensive damage to a kwaZulu building.

"At Wesselton (Ermelo) a parked police vehicle was seriously damaged when it was overturned by a mob. The driver, a detective, was busy investigating a criminal case in the area.

"In other incidents reported, a private vehicle was stopped and set alight. The driver and his two passengers managed to escape. A second private vehicle was also set alight and gutted.

"Police vehicles were stoned and tearsmoke, birdshot and pistol fire were used to disperse the attackers.

"No injuries were reported as a result of police action."

Police Confirm 27 Dead in Natal

*MB1302061790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2346 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Feb 12 SAPA—Violence in Natal's battle-weary townships has flared since Sunday [11 February] with 50 deaths reported so far from townships in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas.

The affected townships were tense Monday night, with fears that there would be further violence, much of which has been linked to the raised political temperature in Natal as a result of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela's release on Sunday.

Police at the SAP [South African Police] Public Relations Division in Pretoria said they had been "snowed under" with reports of violence and have therefore not been able to give details or confirmation of more than 27 deaths at this stage.

Chief of public relations, Major General Herman Stadler, said Natal had "exploded" and that although police were coping they were being stretched in Natal. There were running battles in KwaMashu near Durban from early today where at least five people have died.

Youths dancing, marching and singing in the streets were attacked by anti-UDF [United Democratic Front] vigilantes and in KwaMashu's J-Section. There were several attacks by members of the Sinyora Gang, launched from the neighbouring squatter settlement of Siyanda.

A similar situation developed in K-Section where the attackers came from Richmond Farm.

In Mpumalanga 17 people were reported killed as attacks were launched on Unit 3 and Unit 4 by vigilantes from nearby Woody Glen, and UDF community leader Mr. Alfred Ndlovu said "the townships was covered in blood".

In Imbali at least six people have died since Sunday.

Two youths were shot near the federal seminary Monday night and their bodies were removed by police Tuesday morning, while police have confirmed four other deaths in the area.

Police reported five deaths from Sweetwaters, and two from nearby Nxamalala on Sunday, while Reverend Dennis Bailey of the Sawubona Youth Trust said three more people had been killed overnight in Sweetwaters.

Other affected areas included Folweni where three people died, while in Kamakhutha, Lamontville, Umlazi and Plessislaer at least one person died in each township, and there have been unconfirmed reports of at least five more deaths in Durban's townships.

Today 200 huts were burnt out in Richmond, police said presumably as a result of faction fighting. In Sobantu a police vehicle was turned over and set alight Monday afternoon.

Police Issue Unrest Report 13 Feb
MB1302105790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1032 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Pretoria Feb 13 SAPA—Following is the SA [South Africa] Police unrest report:

"The following unrest-related incidents which occurred during the past weekend, have been reported to this office.

"At Botshabelo (Bloemfontein) several stone-throwing incidents were reported. Targets were police vehicles, buses and private vehicles. Only damage to police vehicles were reported. Tearsmoke and birdshot were used to disperse mobs. No injuries were reported.

"At Mama Le Bane (Ventersburg) a mob of blacks stoned a municipal policeman. He fired a round of birdshot to disperse the group and nine people were injured. (Please note: this incident has been reported on by some of the media in the area)

"At Kwamashu (Durban) some 40 huts were burnt down. No casualties were reported.

"At Nayengini (Hibberdene) some 120 huts were burnt down, four people were killed and two others injured. Fighting began at about midday on Saturday (10 Feb) and the last bodies were found yesterday morning (12 Feb). Three of the deceased were shot and the fourth stabbed.

"At Kwadabeka (Durban) a mob threw stones at vehicles. Police used tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse the group and two men and a youth were arrested.

"At Richmond (Durban) extensive damage was caused when about 90 huts were set alight. No casualties were reported."

The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

"At old Crossroads (Cape Town) a number of petrol-bomb attacks were reported in which serious damage was caused to dwellings. No injuries were reported.

"At Matwabeng (Senekal) a police vehicle was damaged when it was stoned by a large mob. Police dispersed the stone-throwers with birdshot and rifle fire. No injuries were reported.

"At Meliding (Virginia) youths stoned private dwellings and vehicles causing fairly serious damage. No injuries were reported.

"At Tinkhwana (Hoopstad) scholars threw stones at both police and private vehicles. Although damage was caused to vehicles, no injuries were reported. Police used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse the stone-throwers. "At Fort Jackson (Eastern Cape) extensive damage was caused when a mob set fire to a private vehicle and a motor cycle.

"At Kwanobuhle (Uitenhage) a black man was attacked and stabbed to death. In another incident in the area, a group of youths attacked another youth and assaulted him with a hammer. He was not seriously injured.

"At Magabeni (Umkomaas) a mob of youths attacked and killed a black man.

"At Nxamalala (Natal) the bodies of two black men were found—both had stab wounds. In the same area, a black man was attacked and shot dead.

"At Mpumalanga (Hammarsdale) a black man was shot dead and his vehicle damaged. "At Phola (Ogies) a police vehicle was damaged in a stoning incident. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the mob.

"At Wesselton (Ermelo) the following incidents occurred subsequent to our interim report issued yesterday:

"A number of incidents were reported in which stones and petrol bombs were thrown at police vehicles, private vehicles and private dwellings. A vehicle was also set alight by a mob. Total damage caused was extensive. Police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse mobs. No injuries were reported. A man was arrested after he had allegedly hurled a petrol-bomb at a private dwelling.

"At Levubu (Louis Trichardt) a mob of youths plundered a cafe and stabbed and injured the owner.

"At Sitobeni (Bronkhorstspuit) a number of stone-throwing incidents were reported. Although a police vehicle was damaged, no injuries were reported. Two black men were arrested after a stoning incident. Police used tearsmoke to disperse mobs.

"At Soshanguve (Pretoria) a group of blacks hijacked a number of buses. They were all later recovered but most of the windows had been smashed.

"At Lethlabile (Brits) a large group of school children marched towards Brits. When police confronted them, stones were thrown at the police. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the group. Damage was caused to police vehicles but no injuries were reported.

"At Katlehong (East Rand) a black man was injured when a mob stoned buses. Damage was also caused to buses. In another incident in the area, a service station was damaged when it was stoned by a mob.

"At Sebokeng (East Rand) a police vehicle was damaged in a stoning incident.

"At Everton (near Vanderbijlpark) a police vehicle was badly damaged when it was stoned by a mob.

"At Qwa-Qwa a factory was set alight and several others damaged and plundered. A vehicle was set alight and others were stoned. Police used tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported. The extent of damage is unknown but is extensive."

13 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB1302130990

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

De Klerk Needs Support of 'All Moderates'—"Let the rhetoric ring out. Reality is not far behind," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 February. "The awareness of new freedoms creates great elation. However, no one should underestimate the dangers in the fears of people who have seen, besides too much law enforcement, too much disorder in recent demonstrations." "Freedom is unfamiliar in our country and will take some learning and much patience as the varied forces of varying nationalism freely make their views felt. But the public is also entitled to expect that demonstration be peaceful." "President de Klerk has begun to end oppression by electing to take the negotiated route to democracy. He cannot survive unless he is supported and encouraged by all moderates, including Mr. Mandela and those in the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement]. Soon, the ANC [African National Congress] will need to risk a little (though nothing as much as President de Klerk) by showing willingness to talk about negotiations. The alternative is unlikely to be freedom on undiluted ANC terms. The continued 'armed struggle', if in the least effective, could result in a reversion to repression by a hugely armed white regime. It would be a repression never seen before in this country, with all the accoutrements of a total police state and leading to, perhaps, decades of darkness. Instead, let the celebrations continue. In peace. And let all of us start on the long road to a negotiated democracy."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Address Proves ANC Learned 'Little'—"The ANC is as unprepared for negotiations as it is for the new style and spirit that will be required if those negotiations are to get under way," claims a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 February. "Mandela's first public speech after his imprisonment was only historic because of the occasion; the statesman President de Klerk believes has been freed has yet to emerge." BUSINESS DAY feels "the address for which the country has waited for nearly three decades did not lend stature to a momentous event. It showed how little the ANC has learned in that time, and how

little it has moved." "Nobody will begrudge Mandela his joy at his release, or his satisfaction with the manifest support for the ANC. But, in almost damning President de Klerk with faint praise, Mandela ignored the reality that the NP [National Party] leader has taken a massive political risk in unbanning the ANC and freeing its leadership in the hope of conciliation and a negotiated solution." "However far he feels it has to go, Mandela should acknowledge publicly the conciliatory hand offered by an NP hardly recognisable from the Verwoerdian party he last took on. And South Africans of all political persuasions are waiting for evidence that the ANC not only realises the situation has changed, but is prepared to respond to it."

SOWETAN

Mandela Release Unrest 'Deserves Condemnation'—"The jubilation sweeping the country after the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela is understandable. But the violence accompanying it deserves condemnation," points out a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 February. "The greatest tribute that the black community can pay Mandela is to welcome him with the dignity he deserves and to heed his parting words after his speech in Cape Town shortly after his release."

CAPE TIMES

Leaders Must 'Reassure Apprehensive Whites'—"It is a week ago today since the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, made his historic speech to Parliament announcing a series of steps which will transform South African life and politics in ways that cannot yet be foreseen," says Gerald Shaw's "Political Survey" column on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 9 February. "Like Mr. Gorbachev in the Kremlin, President de Klerk is serious about dismantling a single-party monopoly of power which has endured for decades. He has embarked on a venture in nation-building which is breathtaking in its boldness and vision. In this whole exercise the president has shown practical political skills of a high order, inspiring confidence that he knows what he is doing and, in broad terms, knows where he is going." "President de Klerk has moved light years ahead of white suburbia and Dr. Treurnicht's Conservative Party [CP] is poised to exploit the situation." Although Shaw describes the CP's protest threats as "fighting talk", he does admit "the urgent task of enlightened political leadership is to reassure apprehensive whites, countering decades of racist scare propaganda. As President de Klerk knows, the ANC in exile are not bloodthirsty devils but South African patriots who are longing to come home."

NP Supporters Need Time To 'Adjust' to Change—"Dr. Gerrit Viljoen's frank response to questions at a press conference this week confirms that President de Klerk means business. Dr. Viljoen, the NP's [National Party] chief negotiator, accepts that white minority rule will probably be over before the end of the decade. The unthinkable is becoming the inevitable," observes a page

6 editorial in CAPE TIMES on 8 February. "All this, badly stated, must be hard to swallow for the National Party's traditional constituency, which has been brought up to believe that its security and its very survival depend on maintaining apartheid intact. The truth needs to be brought home to them gently that security will be found, to the extent that it can be found at all, in doing

precisely the opposite. Huge adjustments in attitudes will be needed." "Overnight, President de Klerk's bold measures have transformed this country's prospects. The DP [Democratic Party] is delighted that so much of its policy has been taken over. Yet the NP's supporters may be forgiven if they are somewhat bewildered—and need a little while to adjust."

Angola

UNITA Salutes Nelson Mandela's Release

MB1302111990 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Communique by UNITA's Political Bureau, Central Committee, and Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, issued in Jamba on 12 February—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The war in Angola is continuing with the use of colossal means which have only been witnessed during World War II. Every day, hundreds of tanks and dozens of aircraft massacre UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soldiers and civilians, who are both Angolans. The Soviets encourage and directly supervise such practices. For the Angolans, the Russians are still imperialists.

2. UNITA salutes the release of Nelson Mandela and ardently hopes that this will lead to a negotiated and moderated solution of South Africa's complex problems. South Africa's white rulers know that either privately or publicly UNITA has always urged the release of Mandela and dialogue among distinguished and authoritative South Africans.

3. UNITA will always seek dialogue as a means of achieving cease-fire and national reconciliation within a multiparty system. MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and its masters are under the illusion that they can subjugate UNITA so that we may accept negotiations with a knife put to our throats. Our goals remain unchanged.

Our fatherland free or dead! United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance on 12 February 1990

[Signed] For the leadership of the resistance: General Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president and supreme commander; Brigadier Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda, vice president; General Miguel N'zau Puna, secretary general; General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben Ben, chief of general staff; and General Eugenio Ngola, executive chief of administration

UNITA Questions USSR's Intentions in Country

MB1302112490 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0900 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Jamba, Tues. Feb. 13.....Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev has been challenged to withdraw the thousands of Soviet military advisers stationed in Angola in order to prove that the democratic reforms he is advocating for the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc are sincere.

A statement released recently by the Jamba autonomous government to mark the 15th anniversary of the Soviet-backed Cuban military invasion of Angola, wondered

whether President Gorbachev's policy of perestroika implies maintaining Soviet expansionism in Angola.

Freedom and democracy are not only good for the people of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union. The Angolan people have also the right to freedom and democracy, the statement adds.

The statement also urged other members of the Warsaw Pact, such as East Germany, which have military personnel serving the Luanda Regime, to withdraw them in the light of their newly won freedom and democracy.

The Soviet Union is the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime's main foreign backer pouring into Angola military aid estimated at more than one billion dollars worth of sophisticated military material including tanks and aircraft annually.

Soviet military advisers and technicians are currently directly involved in the MPLA military offensive aimed at capturing the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] stronghold of Mavinga in southeast Angola, in which Cuban troops are also involved.

UNITA Reports Military Situation 12 Feb

MB1302101990 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Feb 90

["Political and Military Situation Report" for 1100 GMT on 12 February; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Combat operations continue unabated in Mavinga's war zone. Our artillery has repelled forces of the first group, forcing them to retreat five km. The forward command post was shelled and two of its cargo vehicles lost.

2. The column attacked between (Zimpulo) and the source of Lomba River on 11 February resumed its march this morning but was subsequently attacked at 0957. Two cargo vehicles were destroyed.

3. At 0745, MiG-23's flying from Cuito bombed our Likuwa base. A village was destroyed and our forces are assessing the damage. Most of the victims were civilians.

4. Enemy forces stationed in (Ionde) came under heavy fire from our units. Using appropriate techniques, our forces have managed to prevent the enemy from heading toward (Sabate).

5. Our forces attacked the enemy barracks at Quitexe, Uige Province, on 10 February, killing 51 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers and capturing five others with their respective weapons. Six military vehicles, including two water tankers were destroyed, and 68 weapons were captured. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] suffered four dead and seven wounded.

6. In view of MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] intransigence, FALA [Armed

Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces remain committed to freeing our land and people.

[Issued] Office of the chief of General Staff, 12 February 1990

[Signed] Colonel Zacarias Mundanda, deputy military intelligence chief

Malawi

Government Welcomes Nelson Mandela's Release

MB1202202590 Blantyre Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The Malawi Government has welcomed recent breakthroughs in some of the political problems of South Africa, the most recent of which is the release from prison of the ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

A spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lilongwe said the government considered this development as a significant change in the political process of South Africa. He said Malawi hoped that through such political change, genuine dialogue among the parties concerned begins so that apartheid, the root cause of the conflict in that country, can be eliminated. The spokesman noted that Malawi [words indistinct] need for negotiation was based on the long-standing policy of contact and dialogue.

Mozambique

President Chissano Interviewed on Mandela Release

MB1202191690 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] A new chapter has been opened as a result of Mandela's release. Some people might ask, for example, what are the implications of Mandela's release for Mozambican-South African relations and for the southern African region as a whole? President Joaquim Chissano was asked this question in an interview with the NOTICIAS newspaper and Mozambique Experimental Television yesterday.

[Begin Chissano recording] Obviously, Nelson Mandela's detention and the ban on the African National Congress [ANC] were obstacles to free cooperation between South Africa and Mozambique. Today, when our ANC brothers are able to operate freely and struggle politically inside their country, we also find greater freedom for the contacts we have held with the South African Government and other forces in South Africa. Accordingly, there will be greater movement and ease in our relationship.

However, we must equally congratulate the current South African Government leaders. We have already been able to hold talks with them. We found a very new atmosphere which gives us the certainty that this process toward eliminating apartheid is irreversible, not only

because the antiapartheid forces will continue to fight but also because there exists inside the South African Government and in President de Klerk himself a really correct understanding of the need to eliminate apartheid.

Apartheid is an obstacle to cooperation, to contacts between the two peoples and organizations. It is equally an obstacle to regional cooperation. Accordingly, it is a full [words indistinct] of South Africa's counterparts, both the governments and other institutions of African countries, particularly southern African states.

In this context, Mandela's release is a major step toward eliminating apartheid. His release will provide better direction to the struggle to eliminate apartheid, and the elimination of apartheid creates conditions for full cooperation between the countries of the region and South Africa. [end recording]

Namibia

SWAPO Links Mandela Release, Walvis Bay Issue

MB1302142990 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
13 Feb 90 p 5

[Text] Windhoek—The winds of change sweeping through South Africa have fanned hopes in Namibia that Pretoria may hand over the Walvis Bay enclave to the new SWAPO [South-West African People's Organisation] government in Windhoek.

A senior member of SWAPO, Mr. Nathaniel Maxuilili, told a meeting of the organisation in Walvis Bay at the weekend that the attitude of the South African Government over the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela had raised hopes that it could also be reasonable about the transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia.

Mr. Maxuilili also praised the South African Government's decision to release five Namibian students who were sentenced to three years' jail for public violence following demonstrations in Walvis Bay in 1988 about the presence of security force bases close to schools.

The five were set free from prison in Walvis Bay on Friday [9 February].

SWAPO's Nujoma Urges 'Honesty' in Government

MB1202183090 Johannesburg SABA in English
1814 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek Feb 12 SABA—It was the duty of ministers, deputy-ministers and permanent secretaries of government departments to secure for all Namibian citizens justice, liberty, unity and fraternity, Namibia President-designate Mr Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek on Monday [12 February].

Mr Nujoma was speaking at the official closing of a seminar for members of the cabinet and permanent secretaries at a Windhoek hotel.

The seminar, organised by the United Nations Institute for Namibia, was attended by Zimbabwean cabinet Minister Mr Eddison Zvobgo and senior officials from Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana.

They shared their experiences of setting up post-colonial government structures with the Namibian leaders.

Mr Nujoma said now the struggle for national liberation had been won, "our aim is to strive to achieve a genuine national reconciliation, a constant peace, unity and a common loyalty to our beloved Namibia".

He said SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] was already in the process of setting up new structures of government which would accommodate all Namibians.

As the top managers of ministries, permanent secretaries should set an example to all civil servants, he said.

"The government as well as the general public depend on your honesty, fairness and hard work."

Mr Nujoma urged all in government to live up to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and said the aim was to secure for all the people of Namibia the basic necessities of life and to uplift them.

Mr Nujoma also saluted the release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela: "His courage, stamina and patriotism to the freedom of his country and the people of Africa will remain unsurpassed for a long time to come," he said to applause.

Calls for 'Free, Fair' Leadership

*MB1302103690 Windhoek Domestic Service
in English 0515 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] The president of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], Mr. Sam Nujoma, says it is the responsibility of future Namibian leaders to ensure a free and fair future for the people of the country.

Mr. Nujoma made these statements in Windhoek last night during the continuing of the three-day seminar for the shadow ministers, shadow deputy ministers, and permanent secretaries of the government for an independent Namibia.

He praised the United Nations Institute for Namibia for its role in the training of Namibian citizens and the efficient manner in which the institute presented the seminar. Mr. Nujoma said the future leaders have the task of meeting the expectations of the people of the country and to provide for their basic needs.

He also praised the leader of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, for the manner in which he participated in the freedom struggle of his people and the people of Africa.

Swaziland

Government Applauds Nelson Mandela's Release

*MB1202183690 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND
in English 12 Feb 90 p 1*

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Excerpt] The government yesterday joined the international community in welcoming the South African [SA] government's decision to release ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Mandela was released at 4:15pm after 27 years in jail.

Soon after leaving his house-in-prison, Mr Mandela was driven to Cape Town, where he addressed a massive crowd of chanting well wishers.

His release came at a time when a local branch of the Mandela Reception Committee had been launched in Manzini.

Last night, the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Alpheus Shabangu said the release of Mr Mandela is welcomed good news. [sentence as published]

He told The times: "The release of Mr Mandela is a good and welcome sign that the South African government is capable of fulfilling its other promises.

"Mr Mandela's release will now show us whether the SA government will live up to all other promises it has made to bring peace to that country," he added. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Kaunda Receives Message From Zaire's Mobutu

*MB1202221090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has paid tribute to his Zairian counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko, for his outstanding role as mediator in the Angolan peace negotiations and encouraged on him to continue soldiering on his good efforts. [sentence as heard] He was speaking at State House today when he received a special message from President Sese Seko delivered to him by that country's foreign minister, Nguz A Karl-I-Bond. Comrade Kaunda said he hoped an agreement on a date to hold a summit to seeking peace for Angola would be reached (?soon).

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe Assesses Mandela's Release

*MB1202182490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1817 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Harare Feb 12 SAPA—Mr Mugabe said all sanctions, including those of the Commonwealth, should continue until all pillars of apartheid had been dismantled.

He said Zimbabwe, in line with other Frontline States and the Organisation of African Unity would continue to support the struggle the people of South Africa would wage, whether it was armed, political or economic.

We feel delighted that Mandela was forthright in this, that the struggle must continue, he said.

Mr Mugabe said he was, however, hopeful that measures taken by Mr de Klerk so far would be followed by more meaningful steps to end the racist and segregatory system of apartheid.

Asked if Zimbabwe had invited Mr Mandela to Harare, Mr Mugabe said the freed ANC [African National Congress] leader was welcome at any time. We are waiting to extend that invitation to him personally, he said.

He said Zimbabwe was part of the Mandela Reception Committee, along with such countries as Zambia, Nigeria and Senegal.

On whether there was a possibility of a meeting between frontline leaders and Mr de Klerk, the president said any such meeting would have to be a sequel to successful negotiations between the liberation movements and the SA [South African] authorities.

Zambian Prime Minister Delivers 'Special Message'

*MB1202220790 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Malimba Masheke went to Zimbabwe this morning to deliver a special message to President Robert Mugabe. Comrade Masheke also had an opportunity to talk to Zambians resident in Zimbabwe. Among the issues Comrade Masheke talked about included the country's economic position and the land resettlement scheme.

But a statement from the prime minister (?sources) did not disclose what contained the message delivered to Comrade Mugabe. [sentence as heard]

Burkina Faso**Liberia Accused of Harassing Government Mission***AB1202200890 Paris AFP in French 1157 GMT
12 Feb 90*

[Text] Ouagadougou, 12 Feb (AFP)—Burkina Faso has "strongly protested" against the Liberian Government, which it accused of maltreating a government mission in Monrovia, it was learned today from an official source in Ouagadougou. Burkina Faso has particularly blamed the Liberian authorities for "police harassment" against two members of the mission sent to Monrovia from 21 to 26 January to prepare for the meeting of information ministers of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, slated from 16 to 17 March 1990 in Ouagadougou.

They are said to have been "picked up for questioning at police headquarters and "official documents confiscated (passports, letters, telex, and so on), accused of spying and attempting to destabilize Liberia," the same source has specified. Ouagadougou "is indignant" over "this hostile attitude," and "informed the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat" in Lagos "over the inimical attitude of the Liberian authorities," the same source has stated.

It was recalled in Ouagadougou that Monrovia had already accused Burkina Faso of "destabilization" early in January 1990. Burkina Faso "protests against all the accusations and behavior of the Liberian authorities, which constitute a blatant violation of and an obstacle to the provisions relating to the free movement of people and goods within the organization to which Burkina Faso and Liberia belong.

Burkina Faso holds the chairmanship of ECOWAS, which includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo.

Ivory Coast**Houphouet-Boigny Message to President de Klerk***AB1202182890 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Message from President Houphouet-Boigny to Republic of South Africa President de Klerk dated 11 February]

[Text] Mr. President, your decision to grant Mr. Nelson Mandela his total freedom after so many years of detention gives me immense joy and the happy opportunity to salute once more the political courage that you have manifested to enhance the harmonious and peaceful evolution of the situation in South Africa.

History will rightfully appreciate and pay tribute to you for the personal role you have been playing in the on-going changes taking place in that country and which open up great hopes for the entire South African people

to build a great democratic nation. In this perspective, the so much-awaited release of Nelson Mandela which you had announced in your 2 February 1990 statement will contribute to the advent of an era of peace, concord, and brotherliness in South Africa, and thus in southern and all of Africa.

Therefore, I am happy to renew to you my warmest congratulations for this highly important political and humane decision which honors you and comforts all those who have placed their confidence in you. Please accept, Mr. President, my highest and cordial regards.

Niger**Communique Issued on Student Disturbances***AB1202163790 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 10 Feb 90*

[Communique issued in Niamey on 10 February 1990 by the National Executive Bureau (BEN) following its meeting on the student demonstration—read by Saidou Alou, BEN secretary for information]

[Excerpts] The BEN met today, Saturday, 10 February 1990, under the chairmanship of General Ali Saibou, president of the Republic and chairman of the National Movement for Development Society [MNSD], in order to examine the situation created by the school and university students' demonstration and its implications. This meeting was also attended by the minister of higher education and research, the minister of national education, and the vice chancellor of the University of Niamey, as well as representatives of parents association.

The MNSD chairman recalled that a delegation has been set up to meet the students and discuss their demands. This delegation was led by the MNSD political secretary and included members of the BEN, the minister of higher education and research, the minister of national education, the vice chancellor of the University of Niamey, as well as representatives of the parents' association. Two meetings were held and a report was drafted. This step demonstrated the policy of permanent dialogue launched and supported by the president of the republic and MNSD chairman. The meeting's purpose was to examine the following demands of the students:

1. We reject purely and simply Phase 3 of the World Bank Education Program, a program which is contrary to the real and legitimate aspirations of our people.
2. We reject the new criteria for student selection and guidance, as well as those for the award of scholarships to high school graduates.
3. We reject the new criteria for bursary awards for students. We want boarding houses to be reopened in the high schools; free supply of textbooks and stationeries by government; selection and guidance as well as full scholarship for all high school graduates; free access to university (?areas); supplies for the laboratory library; more

classrooms and lecture rooms and expansion of the university campus; increased quality and quantity of teacher recruitment.

4. Opening of the third cycle in all faculties for all students wanting to further their studies; creating facilities for studies and research for research fellows.

5. We demand the legal recognition of the Union of Niger Students and respect of its principles, the drafting of texts that will guarantee freedom in university activities in respect of internationally recognized norms.

Those were the points forming the basis for the demands by the students and which constituted their reasons for demonstrating. Those were the points discussed with a delegation of the University of Niamey students association. [passage omitted]

At the end of the first meeting, the MNSD political secretary lauded the preparedness of all the participants and recalled that the MNSD and the government have always made dialogue an instrument for the management of our gains in general and for promoting participative democracy in Niger. He expressed the determination of the president of the Republic and chairman of the MNSD to dialogue in order to save the gains of the Niger educational system and to guarantee the welfare of the future generations.

At the second meeting, the students notified us of the rejection of all the proposals of the first meeting by the students at the grass-roots level. The students delegation had told us at the first meeting that it could not make any decision without prior consultation with the grass roots. Then the parents association decided to pursue this dialogue and to serve eventually as an intermediary between the government and the students.

It must be pointed out that the students did not even wait for the president of the Republic to be briefed about the outcome of this second meeting before launching their strike and embarking upon their demonstration outside the university campus. This demonstration took place on Friday, 9 February 1990. The high school students joined in and, of course, the students were face-to-face with the security forces. The students were armed with cutting and thrusting weapons and [words indistinct] and set ablaze a police station. The security forces were unfortunately forced to make use of their arms to free themselves. The result of these clashes, which we all deplore, is now put as follows: three dead, namely Issaka Kailou from a private school, the Cheick Anta Diop High School; Alioune Hanti, of the university; and Sagirou Abdou Garba, of the faculty of agronomy. There were also four persons seriously injured; four persons with not so serious injuries; and 25 persons with minor injuries, including two members of the Republican Guard, four policemen and [words indistinct] They have all been treated at the Niamey Hospital. The president of the Republic regretted this mistake by the security forces who caused these losses in human lives and these injuries. In this direction, responsibilities

will be determined and necessary measures, in conformity with the responsibilities, will be taken later. The head of state recalled that he remains pertinently and permanently open to dialogue but that this dialogue with the various social groups and chairmen of all Niger associations must be carried out in the respect of established hierarchy [words indistinct] when contacted, that they could eventually intervene.

Once and for all, the head of state warns all those who are currently using the students to satisfy their thirst for hatred and vengeance, to accomplish their unavowed personal ambitions. Extensive investigations will be carried out and these troublemakers will be quickly unmasked and punished. In any case, the government cannot tolerate disorder from whatever quarters and it will remain rigorously vigilant.

University, Schools Closed

*AB1202213990 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] The Council of Ministers today held an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Ali Saibou. The council examined at length the situation prevailing at the University of Niamey and the schools. Here is the communique of the Council of Ministers read by the secretary general of the government, Mr. Adamou Saydou.

[Begin Saydou recording] Communique from the government: Today, Monday, 12 February 1990, the Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of his excellency, Brigadier Ali Saibou, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers. This meeting was extended to include the speaker of the National Assembly, political experts of the National Movement for Development Society, the chief of general staff of the National Armed Forces, the chairman of the National Council for Development, and the chief of the National Gendarmerie.

The council examined at length the situation prevailing at the university and high schools and has taken the following safeguard measures: the closing until further notice of the University of Niamey and junior and senior high schools all over the country. The government has also decided to set up a coordinating commission with student leaders and parents to quickly determine the best way of reopening these educational institutions. [end recording] [Paris AFP in English at 1828 GMT on 12 February adds in a related item: "Earlier Monday police stood by as thousands of students peacefully demonstrated against last Friday's [9 February] crackdown on protest which left three dead by official accounts. Student leaders put the toll at 14 in the capital and 19 in Zinder, Tahoua and Maradi. Students told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that many of the injured had bullet wounds."]

Senegal**Diouf Expresses Joy, Pride on Mandela Release***AB1102211590 Dakar PANA in French 1745 GMT
11 Feb 90*

[Text] Dakar, 11 Feb (APS-SEN/PANA)—Today 11 February 1990 "has become a significant date in the history of humanity with Nelson Mandela's release after 27 years of unjust imprisonment." This was stated today in Dakar by the Senegalese head of state, Mr. Abdou Diouf, on the occasion of the release of ANC's [African National Congress] historic leader. "I am sure I am conveying the deep sentiment of the Senegalese people by expressing our joy and pride following this event," added President Diouf in a communique to the press.

"Despite the distance that separates us from South Africa, Senegal is, without doubt, the country where the illustrious prisoner and the cause he has always stood for was best understood and most supported," he stated. The Senegalese head of state recalled his October 1985 address to the United Nations in which he affirmed "Nelson Mandela's political genius and unbending determination," and stated that the role he could play, even from his prison, to push ahead the fight for freedom in South Africa was fundamental. The future has proved us right, he added, in the communique published today in Dakar.

"Now that he is free, he stressed, we are sure we can count on his lucidity, capacity, and his sense of history to ensure the unity of all democratic forces in South Africa for the only struggle worth the trouble (...) for the restoration of a nonracial, egalitarian and democratic society in South Africa." [quotation marks as received]

According to Mr. Diouf, "the international community must maintain pressure on the South African regime to force it to create the necessary conditions for constructive dialogue with South Africa's democratic forces by lifting the state of emergency, freeing all political prisoners and abrogating the apartheid legislature. As in the past, Senegal will help bring this about," he concluded.

Ruling Party Comments on South Africa 7 Feb*AB1002173490 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 8 Feb 90*

[Communique issued by the Socialist Party Executive Bureau following their meeting at the National Assembly in Dakar on 7 February]

[Text] At this meeting, the Executive Bureau learned important information from its secretary general, President Abdou Diouf, concerning political developments in South Africa. The Executive Bureau noted with interest the raising of hopes of world opinion by the measures announced by the South African authorities.

The Executive Bureau of the Socialist Party reaffirmed its position on the situation in South Africa—a position which is to exert pressure on the South African regime to

force a lifting of the state of emergency, the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, and the opening of negotiations for the complete eradication of apartheid. He invited progressive forces in our country and within the international community to maintain their vigilance and determination until the objective of establishing a nonracial, equal, and democratic society in South Africa has been achieved.

In light of the political situation in the southern part of the continent, the Executive Bureau hailed the vision of the Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf, and the pertinence of all his initiatives in the settlement of the South African issue—notably the timely opening of an African National Congress [ANC] office in Dakar, the head of state's historic visit to the Frontline States when he was OAU chairman, the meeting held in our country between liberal white South Africans and representatives of the ANC, the organization in Paris of an international conference on sanctions against the South African regime, etc.

In this respect, the Socialist Party Executive Bureau asked militants, all Senegalese people, and antiapartheid movements to struggle—more than ever before—until all our efforts are finally rewarded through the dismantling of the South African political system.

Togo**President Eyadema Pays Tribute to De Klerk***AB1202170390 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to Republic of South Africa President F.W. de Klerk dated 11 February]

[Text] Mr. President, the whole world and Africa, in particular, learned about the freeing of Nelson Mandela with great joy. The Togolese people rejoice at this historic event which marks a crucial turning point in the political development of your country, while reflecting your high level of openmindedness, your lucidity, and your determination to carry on with the democratization and liberalization process being implemented by your government.

By freeing Nelson Mandela unconditionally, you have opened the way to a frank and direct dialogue between the black majority and the white community. This very far-reaching, historic, political decision honors your person and your government. I would like here, on behalf of the Togolese people, on behalf of my government, and on my own behalf, to pay you a well-deserved tribute. We hope that the process thus set in motion will lead to the lifting of the state of emergency, the abolition of apartheid, and the building in South Africa of a multiracial, united, and interdependent society.

While congratulating you warmly on your bold decision, we renew to you the assurances of our highest consideration.

Signed: General Gnassingbe Eyadema

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